

Cogeneration in Brazil

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ANP - Brazilian National Oil Agency

First International Symposium

Combined Heat and Power:

Energy Solution for the 21st Century

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Brazil Overview

- *World's 9th largest economy*
- *1999 GDP ~ US\$600 Bn*
- *8.5 million km²*
- *164 million people*



Energy framework in Brazil

Brazilian Energy Scenario

Primary Source

1998 - (10^3 boe/d)

Production

3,912

Oil – 29%

NG – 5.5%

Biomass – 25%

Hydro – 43%

Imports

853

Exports

0

Final Consumption

4,666

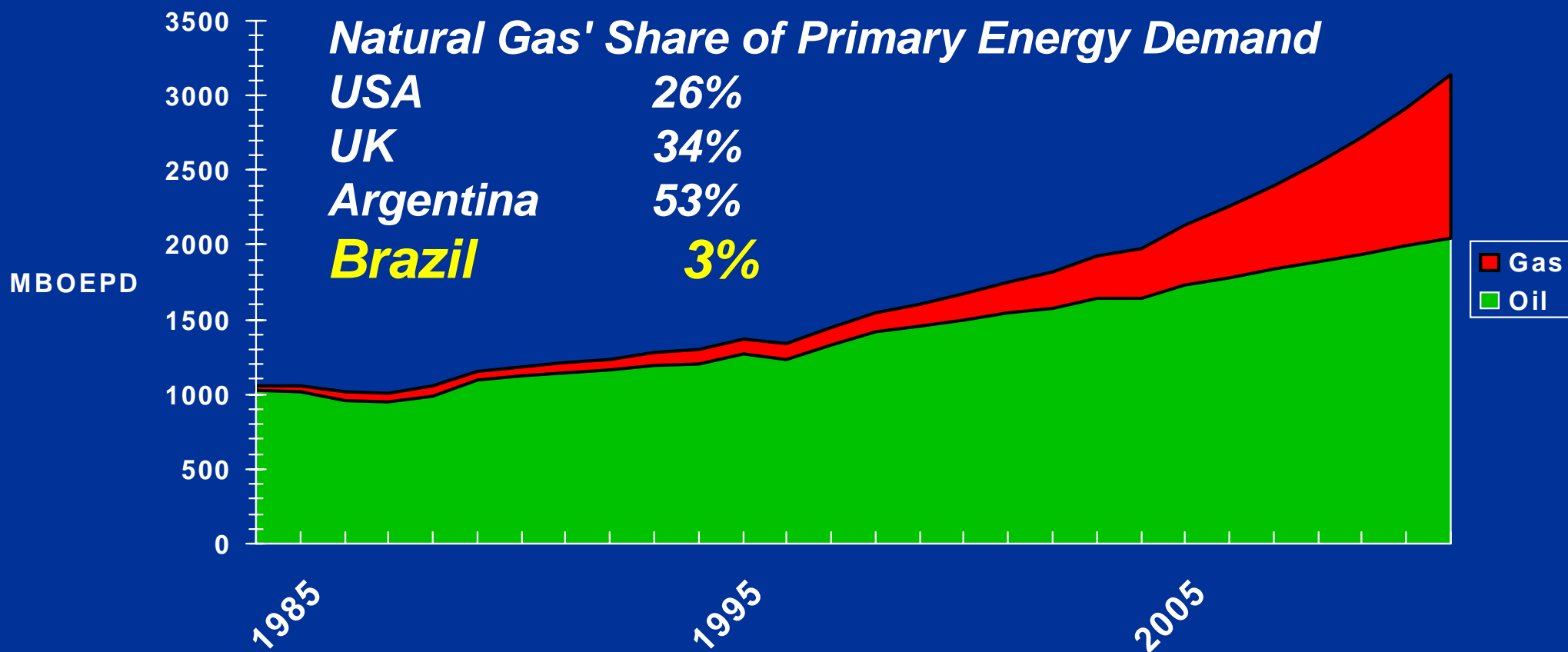
Brazilian Energy Scenario

<u>Final Use</u>	<u>1998</u>
Total (10³ boe/d)	4,666
Residential	15%
Commercial	6%
Industrial	36%
Transport	21%

Fostering Natural Gas -An Evolving Energy Matrix

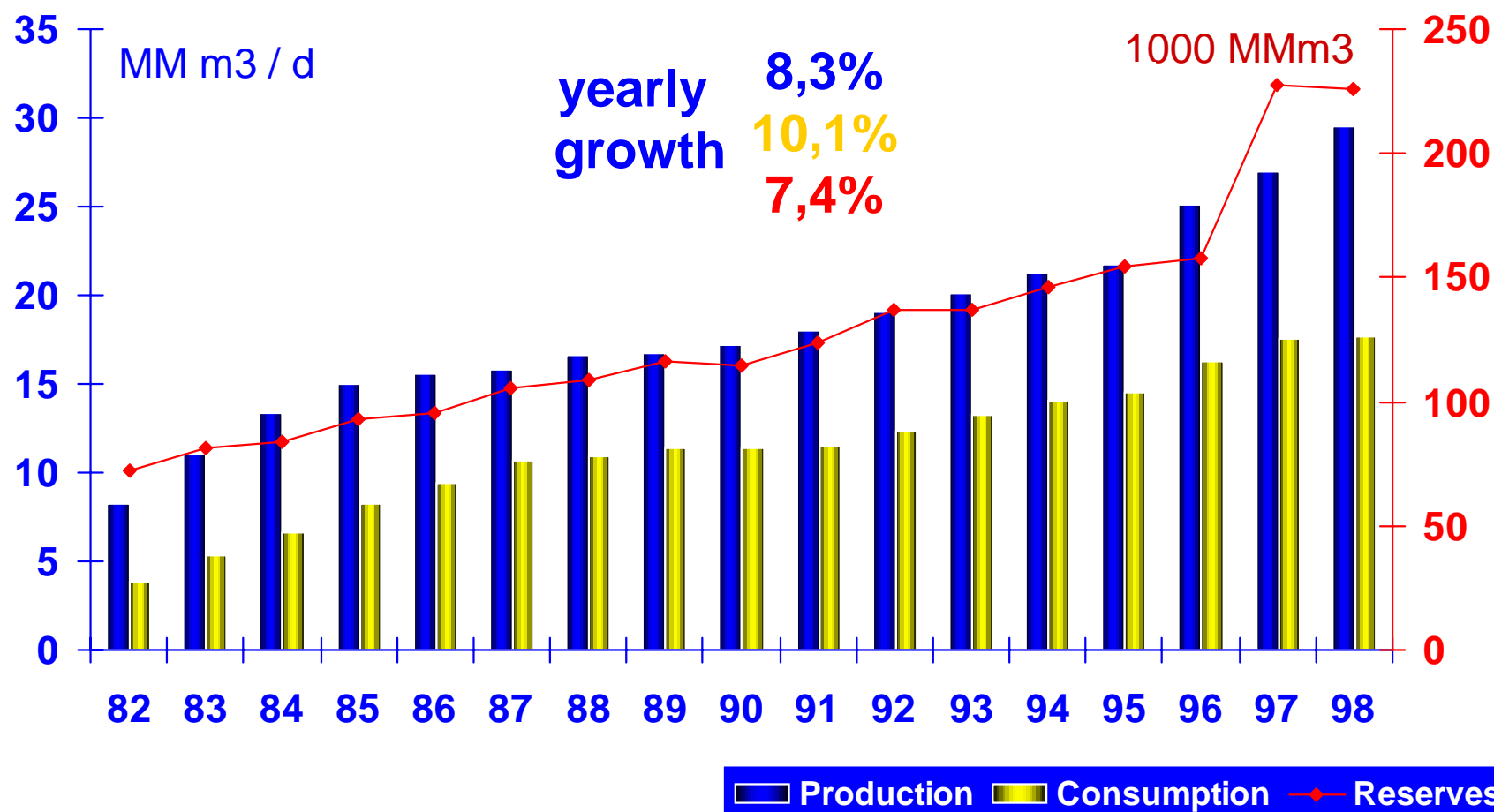
- **Policy: natural gas to represent 12% of the energy matrix by 2010**
- **As of 1998, NG consumption was about 2.5% of the energy matrix :**
 - **total consumption - 18.3 MMm³/d**
(including Petrobras use)
 - **LDC's sales - 10.5 MMm³/d**
- **Total NG current production - 29 MMm³/d**

Participation of Natural Gas in the Energy Matrix

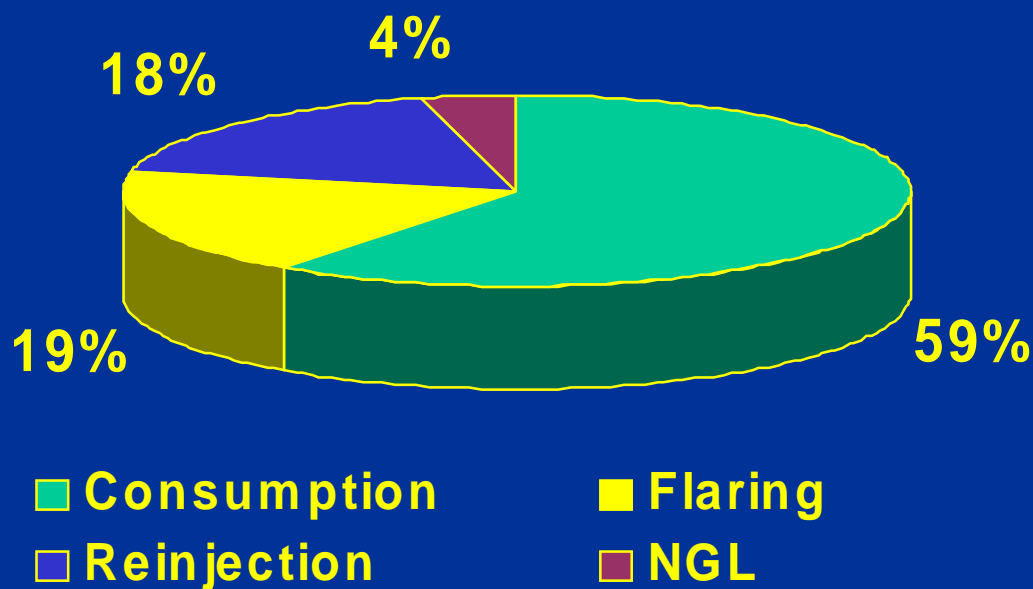


Natural Gas:

Production, Consumption & Reserves



Natural Gas Demand



OBS: Consumption:
38,8 % - Petrobras
61,2 % - LDCs

Natural Gas pipelines

Transfer pipelines - 2180 km

Transport pipeline - 2400 km

Bolivia Brazil - 3150 km*

Distribution pipelines - 5000 km

** - Bolivian & Brazilian branches*

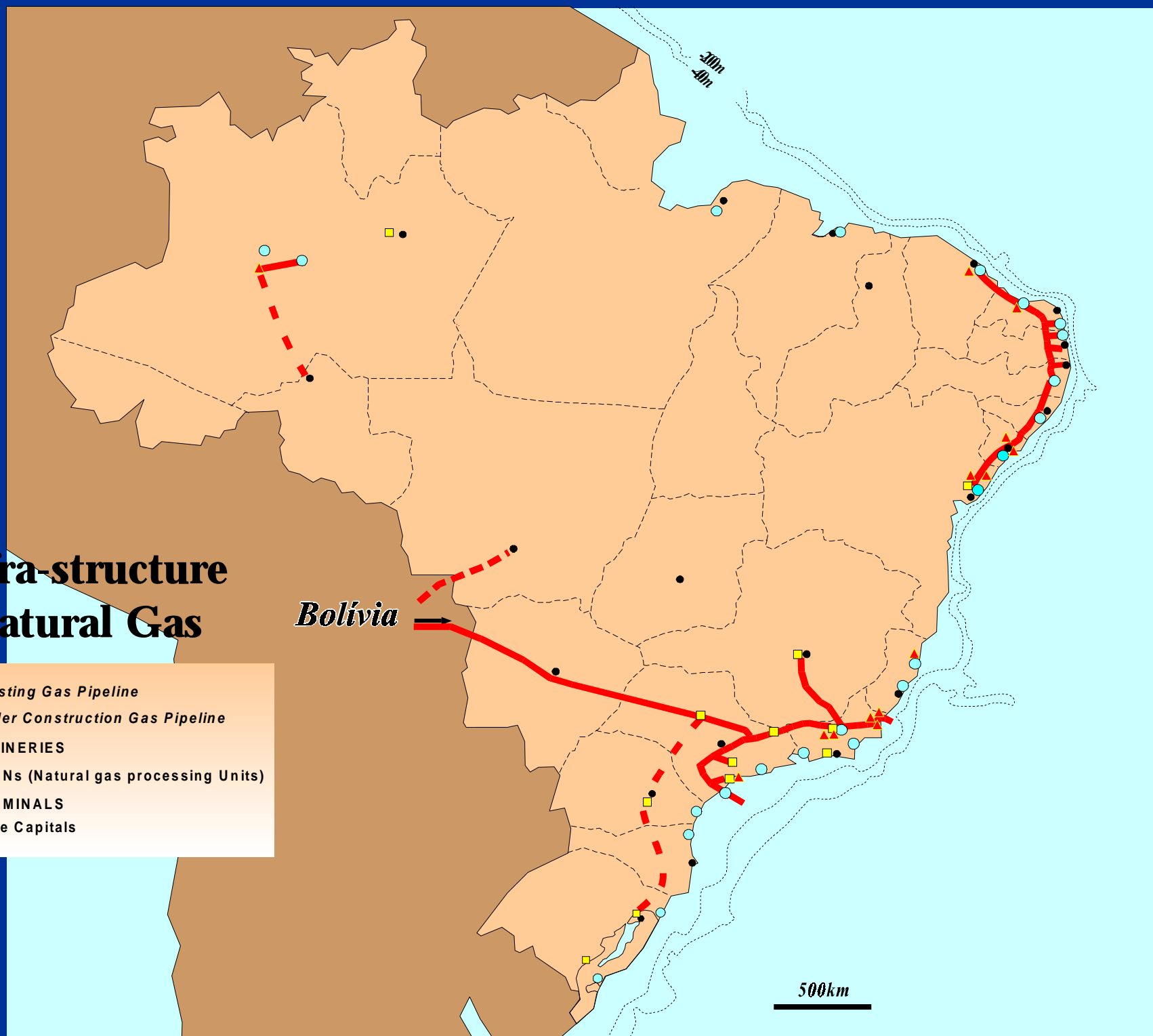


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Infra-structure Natural Gas

Bolívia →

- Existing Gas Pipeline
- - - Under Construction Gas Pipeline
- REFINERIES
- ▲ UPGNs (Natural gas processing Units)
- TERMINALS
- State Capitals



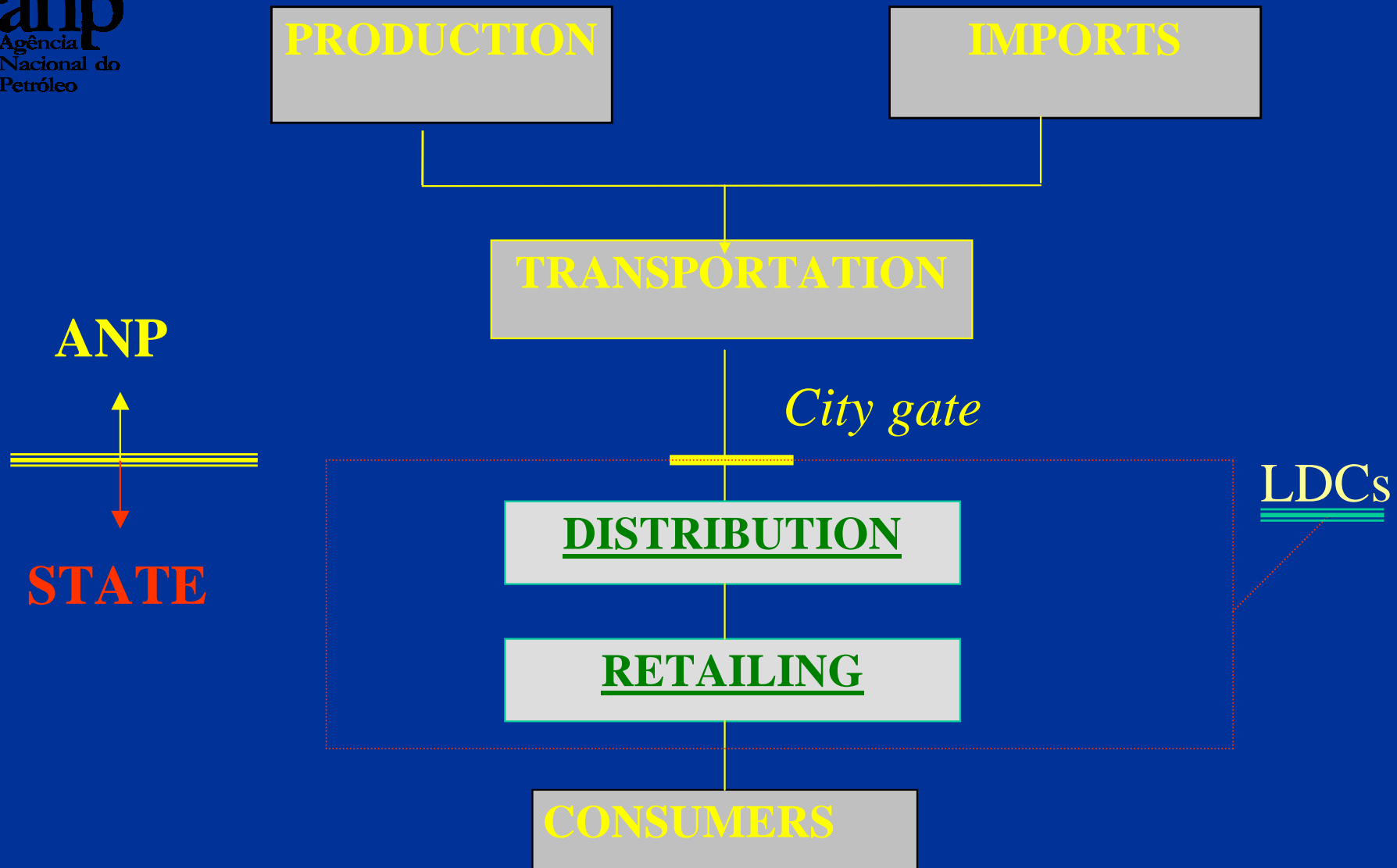
500km

Applications for importing natural gas

	Country	Schedule	Volume	Potencial Market	Deliver
Enron	Argentina	1Q00	2,8 MM m3/day	UTE Cuiabá, MT	MT
AES - Transgás	Argentina	1Q00	12 MM m3/day	UTE RS, SP, MG e RJ	Porto Alegre
Petrobras - Gaspetro	Argentina	3Q00	12 MM m3/day	S e SE	Near Uruguaiana
Pan American	Argentina	3Q00	15 MM m3/day	UTE RS, SC e PR	RS, SC, PR
Sulgás	Argentina	4Q00	15 MM m3/day	RS	RS
Gaspetro	Bolivia	1Q99	30 MM m3/day	MS SP PR SC RJ RS MG	Corumbá
Petrobras	Nigeria	1Q04	3,8 MM m3/day	NE	NE
Shell	Nigeria	1Q04	3,8 MM m3/day	NE	NE

OBS1: Gas from Nigeria is LNG.

Natural gas market structure



Natural gas current use

Sector	%
Power plants	29.0
Residential/commercial	0.3
Transportation	0.1
Iron/metalurgy	24.2
Chemicals	14.5
Food & beverage	7.0
Textile	5.2
Others (use as energy)	19.7

Fostering Natural Gas: a prospective view

- Domestic production and imports will lead to much more gas available
- Domestic production growing at very high rates (8% /y from 1990 to 1999)
- Imports through Bolivia-Brazil Pipeline can be significantly increased
- Total Imports authorization summing up to 80 MMm³/d

Power Sector Situation

- **Projections 1999/2008:**
 - Demand growth : 4.7% per year (>3 GW/year)
 - Thermoelectricity share: from 8.6% to 19% of the installed capacity
 - High deficit risks until 2003 - urgent need of investments
- **Investments:**
 - Realized in 1998: US\$ 3 billion
 - Annual needs until 2003: US\$ 4 billion

Cogeneration in Brazil

Cogeneration in Brazil

- **Conventional cogeneration - widespread use over different industrial sectors**
- **Relative small share of the market due to a previously unfavorable legal framework**
- **Room for improvements of conventional cogen plants**
- **Increasing participation of natural gas and gas turbines**

Brazilian Cogeneration

<u>Sector</u>	<u>1998 Installed Capacity (MW)</u>	<u>2003 Announced Additional Capacity (MW)</u>
Sugar Cane Industry	995	205
Chemical and Petrochemical	413	5,580
Pulp & Paper	718	471
Metal and Steel	341	354
Total	2,467	6,610
<u>Power sector installed capacity</u>	<u>63,000</u>	

Perspectives on “new cogeneration”

- **Natural gas availability and policy**
- **Gas turbines competitiveness**
- **Commercial sector (eg.: shopping centers, hospitals) and small industries**

Barriers to be overcome

- **Power sector related:**
 - **A power sector mostly based on hydropower (low prices, high volatility)**
 - **PPA - market risk**
 - **Back-up rules**
(partially defined last December, but still depending on spot market development)
 - **High wheeling rates**
 - **Connection requirements (small cogen)**

Barriers to be overcome

- **Natural gas sector related:**
 - Missing infrastructure (incipient market)
 - Price and escalation adjustment
 - Very high costs for small cogeneration
 - Tax regime
- **Financial constraints:**
 - Lack of credit
 - Country risk
- **Still changing institutional framework**

Conclusions

***Power sector
situation***



***Cogeneration
is needed***

***Natural gas
availability***



***Cogeneration
is feasible
and competitive***

Conclusions

Government commitment

- competitive market
- energy efficiency
- fostering gas in the energy matrix
- stable regulation



***Cogeneration
is deemed
relevant***

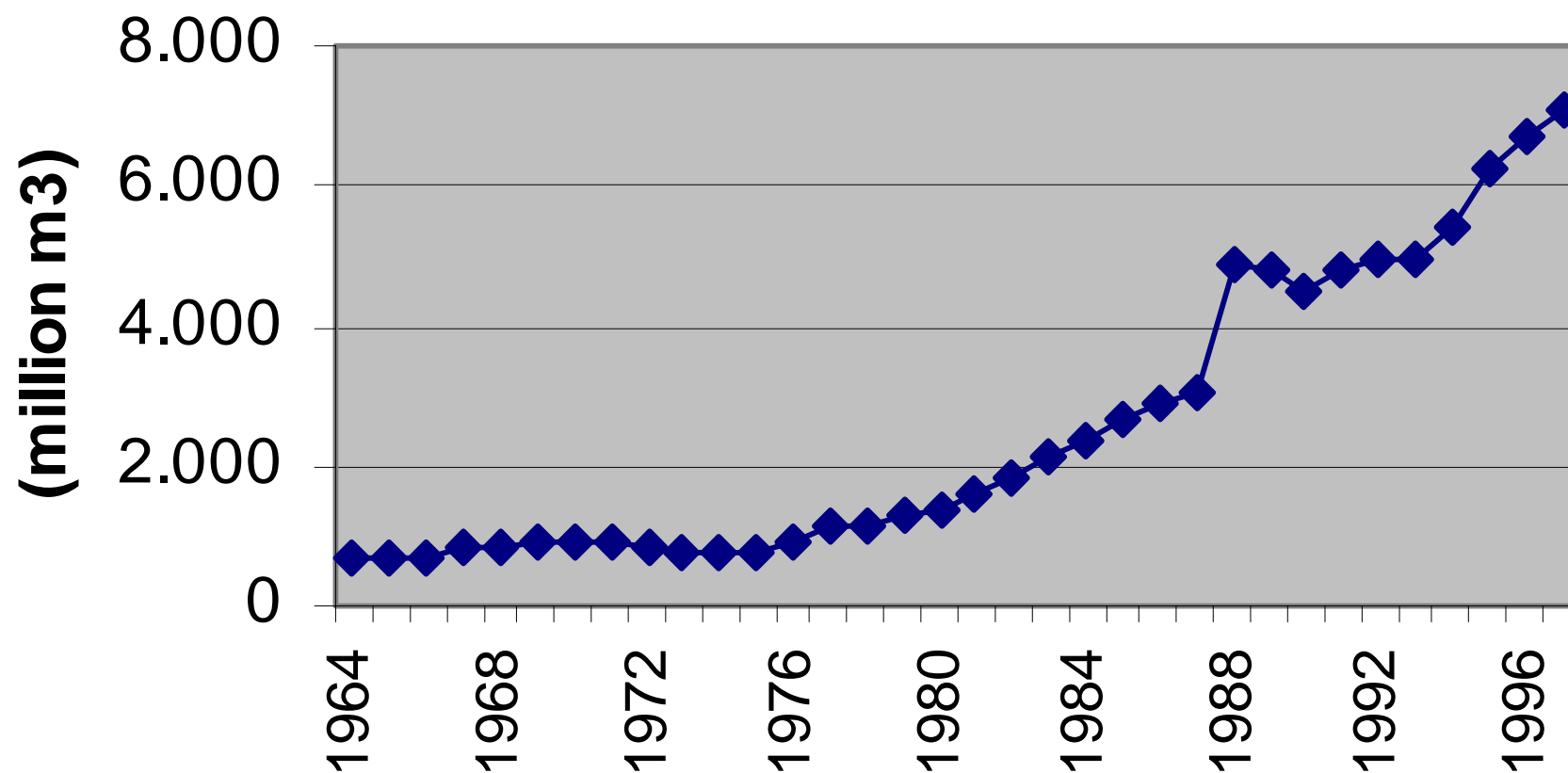
The changing environment at the energy sector is calling for new players.



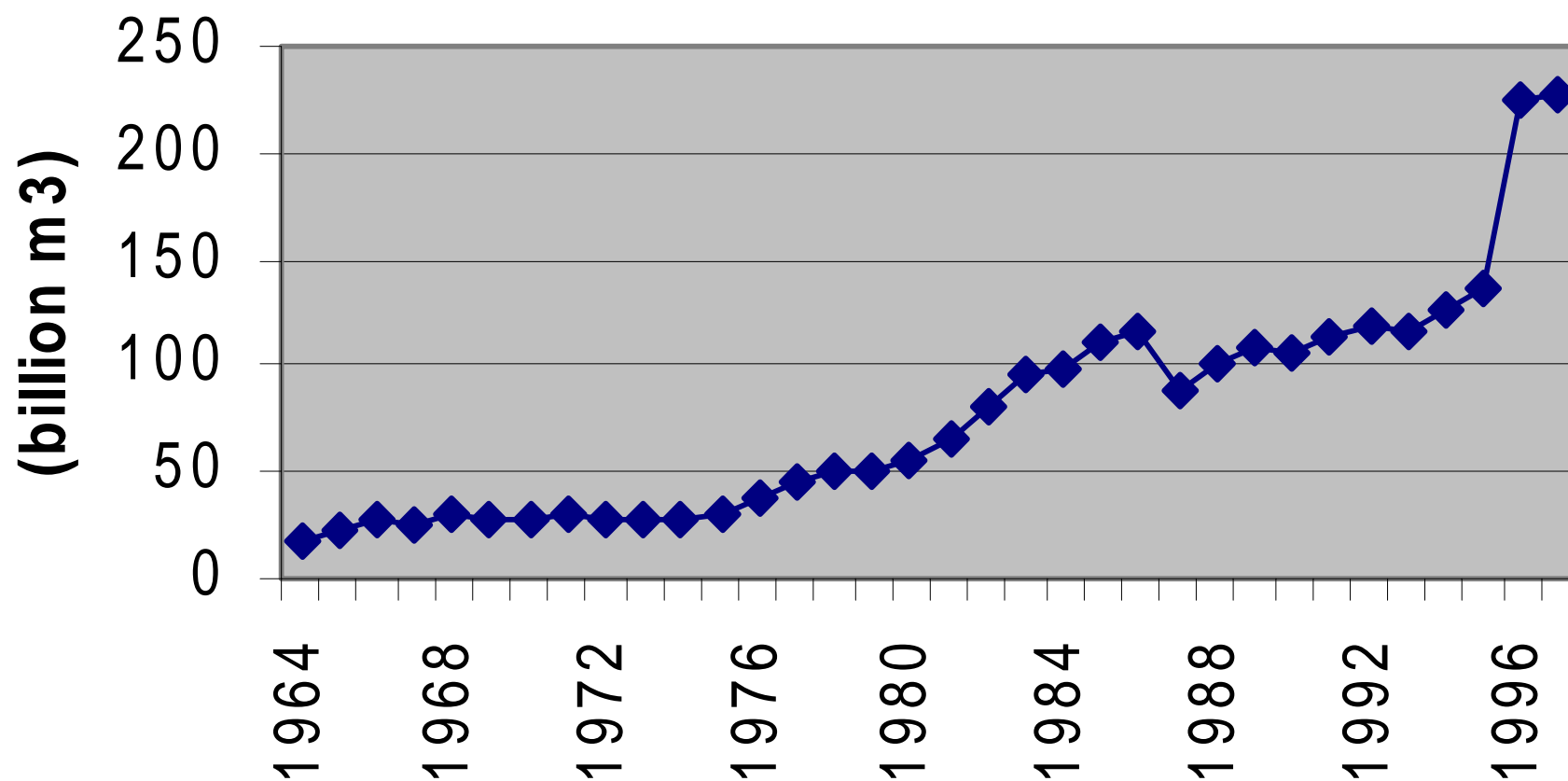
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OIL PROVED RESERVE



GAS PROVED RESERVE



GAS PRODUCTION

